CRITICISM.

385 enlisted men wounded, making a total of

Among their killed was Col. Gibbon, 10th

Va.; Lieut. Gregory, 23d Va.; Lieut. Dyer, 25th Va.; Lieuts. Dye and Fietcher, 37th Va.; Capt.

Long and Lieut. Carson, 52d Va.; Capts. Daw-

son, Furlow, McMillan, Patterson, and Licuts,

Goldwire, Massey, Turpin, and Woodward, of

the 12th Ga. Among the wounded was Gen.

Edward Johnson, commanding brigade; Col.

Harman, of the 52d Va.; Col. Geo. H. Smith

and Maj. Hirginbotham, of the 26th Va., and

(To be continued.)

IN THE FAR PAST.

On the Wing and Over the Battlefields Along the

Niagara Frontier.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The war is

over at Buffalo. All is again quiet along the

Niagara, a river along whose banks were en-

neted some of the most stirring scenes in the

Nation's mighty career. I was loth to leave

this section without seeing more of it, and so

have lingered, and slowly drifted, as it were,

from lake to lake, drinking in inspiration from

the beautiful scenery and from the history and

traditions which come thronging in from every

stopping place. It may interest the readers of

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to follow me as I

move, taking a hasty survey of the scenes

where veterans of a former generation, our

sires and grand-sires, upheld the dignity of Old

Glory before the Republic could be said to have

Beginning, let us cross to old Fort Erie, op-

posite Buffalo. I will not enter at this time

upon a full account of its early history, only

so far as to state that it was erected at the close

of the old French and Indian war by the Brit-

found in this section, makes a picturesque ruin.

It will be remembered that in the Summer of

1814, Gen. Brown crossed over from Buffalo,

(then containing only 25 houses), and captured

the fort, with its garrison of 140 men. This he

proceeded to strengthen, and extended the lines

up the lake to protect his left flank. Here

with 1,500 men he successfully resisted the

assaults of Gen. Drummond, who had 4,500

men, and later, when besieged, made a sortie

against the enemy, capturing his lines and

more than a thousand prisoners, thus compel-

ling the enemy to abandon the siege. Lord Na-

of the rare instances where the besieged by a sor-

tie have accomplished such a result. The para-

pet running from the fort up the lake has been

fort still are well preserved. The salients,

ment reservation of 17 scres, including the fort,

which thus preserves this landmark. I visited

this fascinating spot twice, and turned my back

upon it with reluctance, taking half a bomb-

shell and some bullets as mementos of my

Going on down the river, the next fight, geo-

where on the plain between the two streams

that flow into the Niagara, Brother Jonathan's

strategy was too much for Johnny Bull, who

had to give way before it. The distance from

Ningara Falls to this field is three miles. On

Mrs. Slater, a very estimable couple, who gave

Riding over a portion of the field toward

Taking the boat to Lewiston and the ferry

across the river, I am in Queenston, and am

soon clambering up the hights which the

Americans took possession of so easily, and

from which they were so incontinently stam-

peded by Brock's Indians, aided by a few Brit-

ish soldiers. It was a very discreditable affair

to the Americans. The monument to Brock is

200 feet high, and either from its base or sum-

mit commands a panoramic view that is an

remain of old Queenston. One of these, the

Thorburn House, at the foot of the hights, was

afterward used by McKinzie as headquarters,

from which he issued his manifestos for a time

in the rebellion of 1837. I obtained of Mrs.

Palmer, the hostess of the hotel, some grape-

shot and Indian arrow-heads as mementos of

the field, and recrossed the river. My visits to

old Fort George and Fort Niagara I must leave

for some future letter.-B., Boston,

Chippewa, across which the Americans ad-

the Episcopal Church.

graphically, was the little battle of Chippewa,

Its stone wall, built of the limestone

passed out of its experimental stage.

498, nearly double our loss,

Maj. Campbell, of the 48th Va.

design, under which for miles and miles we Dowell. We soon after received the order to marched. The clouds having dispersed, the fall back to that place, bright and of the morning bursting out from behind the clouds, shone through,

PRODUCING SPARKLING EFFECTS, compared with which the Kohinoor is a pebble



LIEUT.-COL. FRANK W. THEMPSON, SD W. YA.

"Got, from which I quote:

"Thy spiender fills all space with rays divine," * As aparks remark upward from the flery blaze, So suns are been, so worlds spring forth from Thee, And as the mangles in the summy rays

Shine round the silver show the pageantry of Beaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise Franklin to Monterey) was atterly impossible, | bravely driven the foe, gust we had therefore to rely to some extent At about 4 o'clock, perceiving that the ene-The result was that both man and beast

ELFPERED FOR POOD. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs our soldiers performed active duty each day. The enemy were in strong force at McDowell, 10 miles away, and on the Shenandoah Mountain. 20 miles distant; and in addition to this regutar force of the enemy the country round about was filled with a most desperate band of organtred robbers, thieves, and murderers, whose main objects were plunder and murder; and their selection of victims for the latter purpose was not directed to the soldlers alone, but the men who were known to hold the slightest sentiments of loyalty to the Union were shot down While in the pursuit of their peaceful home duties. And the most painful part of this most extraordinary service, in a land where Christianity minimized, is something I have never been able to understand; but it is a fact that this mode of warfare was sanctioned and enconraged by the authorities at Richmend. Upon the person of one of these guerrillus capitation by our forces was found a number of anis argued by Gov Letcher, of Virginia. The the band was designated in these commissions as "guerrilias," and were not attached to the



ATTACK ON THE TRAIN. regular Confederate troops. It would be inter-

esting reading now, no doubt, to many to give the names of some of the men who were on the names, but in charity toward THE INNOCENT CHILDREN

also include the women in my charity, but un- greatly but for the fact of the haste with was signally and effectually repulsed. Finally, mon. All honor to the man who, in time of mostly above our heads, and that part (the enemy retired. The enemy's artillery, posted do justice to the beast who will by stealth, in | battle, for their caps and shoulders were coy- of the great angle of elevation at which they the dark or from ambush in the mountain fast- ered with the bark and buds and twigs of the fired, and our sheltered position, they inflicted ness about down in cold blood one who may trees. deffer from him.

them in seme two miles; but Gen. Milroy, with | recognized and called to each other, his want onergy, ordered out two companies of the Tata Ohio, two companies of the 2d W. taken place during the battle. It was this: ment of casualties: 30st Ohio one gun of Capt. Hyman's battery, a message to send to Gen. Milroy, with his and one company of cavalry, all under Maj. paper held as high as his head against a tree, considerable loss.

Only a few days after this skirmish Gen. Milyoy sent out a foraging party with 26 wagons to the Bail Pasture Valley, 12 miles from Me-Dowell. The heavy rains had swollen the streams, and the expedition became waterbound. Whilst in this helpless predicament they were attacked by guerrillas, and lost 20 wagons and about 60 horses, and three of our men were wounded. The guard returned to camp, buying suffered terribly with the cold and exposure. On April 24 mow fell to the depth of 18 loches -the deepest of the season-and on the 25th a sconting party sent out by Milroy returned with the information that they had been within seven miles of Staunton, and that the forces under Johnson had retired from Mc-Dowell and the Shenandeah Mountain. Thereupon Gen. Milrey took up the march again for Staunton arriving at McDowell on the evening of the Biris of April, and went into camp for the might. At this time the way looked clear, and the realization of

May I brought with it a cloudless sky and bright | sleep and little to eat, but at 8 o'clock on the sun, and the whole command was early pre- morning of the 9th, 13 miles from McDowell, a pared for the forward march, when at this hult was made for rest and rations till 2 p. m. moment a dispatch from Gen. Fremont, com- Upon reaching Franklin, on the 11th, we found manding the Mountain Department, caused a that the enemy had followed with a heavy

sequently day dawned with the ground ing; the second day likewise, and thus for sevand trees covered with clear, glassy ice. eral days did we linger in temperary camp ent points of our position, but This, however, did not offer a barrier to the awaiting orders, and not till the 7th did we get march of the soldier to duty, and we were orders to move, and then the orders were not early on the tramp. The turnpike after general. Only my own regiment, 3d W. Va., 32d and 75th Ohio received them, and we adleaving the camp passed through a deese vanced to Shaw's Ridge and Shenandoah mountain forest, and as the rain fell upon Mountain, in the direction of Staunton, but the trees, freezing as it fell, the tall pines only as a reconnectering party. Our scouts soon had become freighted with their load of brought the information that Stonewall Jackcrystal ice, the weight of which inclined son had joined Gen. Johnson, and that their them together, forming an arch of funtastic | combined forces were advancing toward Me-

On the afternoon of the 7th a large force of the enemy was discovered descending the west side of Shenandoah Mountain on the Staunton turapike, when a section of Capt. Hyman's battery was ordered to take position on Shaw's of marble; and this is not all, for as the wind | Ridge to shell them and to retard their progblew through the million of meshes in the archives; but observing another heavy force crossway it gave off flute-like sounds that contained | ing the mountain some two miles distant to our every note in the scale. At the same time the right, Milroy concentrated his forces at Mcswaying of the trees by the wind kept up a con- Dowell. In the meantime he had dispatched tinnous creaking, and at intervals breaking messengers to Gen. Schenck, who was at Frankwith a report not pulike the discharge of a pis- lin, to come to his aid at once. Gen. Schenck tol, altogether forming a murch of weird, awe- was 34 miles away, but obeyed Milroy's urgent

request and made the march in 24 hours. On the next morning (May 8) the enemy was seen in force upon the Bull Pasture Mountain, about one and three-fourths miles distant from McDowell, on our right and front. Our skirmish-line was soon in position, and Capt. Hy-

COMMENCED TO SHELL THEM. About 10 a. m. Gen. Schenck arrived, and the morning and forenoon were taken up in skirmishing. Maj. Long, of the 73d Ohio, and Capt. Latham, of the 2d W. Va., did good service on the skirmish-line by retarding the enemy's murch and ascertaining their position. About 3:30 p. m. Gen. Milroy discovered that the enemy were preparing to place a battery that would command our whole encampment, when he received permission from Gen. Schenck to make a reconnoissance for the purpose of obtaining information as to the position and gaged, except the section of artillery, and strength of the enemy. Just here I will state | there were no casualties in that company. that Gen. Schenck, being the ranking officer, became the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, The troops planed by Gen. Schenck at Milroy's detailed for special duty.

It only required a few minutes for Milroy to scertain what he was so auxious to know, and inspiring music. Realizing that no human the buttle proved to be one of the most stubpower could in a century of time produce such | bornly contested, for the numbers engaged, | erals. effects, and that the Creator of the universe | that took place during the war. Much of what had done so in a single night, suggests the I shall write in describing particulars of the beautiful words of the poet Berzhavin on buttle will be taken from the official report of Harrisonburg papers came into our bands. All Gen. Milroy. The 25th and 75th Ohio, the of them had glowing accounts of Stonewall former under command of Lient.-Col. W. P. Richardson, and the latter under command of Col, N. C. McLean and Maj. Robert Reily, led papers, for they could not be relied upon to in the attack. They advanced in the most give the facts in anything relating to the opgallant manner up the face of a steep bill and posing armies. I recall, however, one of Jack-ATTACKED THE ENEMY

That day's march brought us to Monterey, in their front. Numbering less than 1,000 men, where the brigade romained a fortuight or unprotected by any natural or artificial shelter, more saldsering under difficulties that were they advanced up a precipitous mountain-side seldom excelled in the hardships of a soldier's upon an adversary protected by intrenchments | Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General; life. The continued snow, with rain, had made | hastily thrown up and the natural formation | the roads almost impassable, so that the pro- of the mountain, and drove them (being at | yesterday, curing of rations for the troops and forage for | ienst twice their numerical strength) over the from our base of supplies (which had | crest of the mountain, and for one and a half hours maintained-while exposed to a deadly incident that proved to be quite a joke upon moved to make way for the narrow-gage railto New Creek, thence via Petersburg and fire—the position from which they had so the Confederates, and which the newspapers way which skirts the shore in rear of the fort.

upon the surrounding country for supplies. my's force was being constantly increased, the Brigade was in camp just east of the Canadian Government laid out a Governthe contest became general and bloody. From killed in the battle. I read the notice of my the fight, a part of which took place on what and maintained the position from which they had driven them, displaying a courage and zeal which has merited the thanks of the country,

> After nightfall the engagement still continthe ammunition of almost all the men engaged the purpose of the attack, our forces were recalled, retiring in good order, bringing with them their dead and wounded. Whilst my report of this engagement has thus far been gen-

AMERICAN CITIZEN-BOLDIER.

did its work, and the "rear" party broke and then held by the 12th Ga, with heroic gal- here at the close of the fight. An old man, now camp, and they saw, not 50 yards away, three a ball, although not so bad as the quill-shooting left that part of the field. As has already been lantry, and the 10th Va. was ordered to supstated, the enemy were protected by natural port the 52d Va. position on top of the mountain, while our "At this time the Federals were pressing for- afterward a wagonload of American cannon- dently bent on driving the owners away. say one company) in a wood, our whole front a view of flanking that position. This move- near his house for the sake of seeing them not being over 100 yards from the enemy. The ment of the enemy was splendidly detected, shake the adjacent boggy land. light in our front was peculiar in this, that the and met by Gen. Taliaferro's Brigade and enemy fired by regiment, and in this order, the 12th Ga. with great promptitude. Farther when they were ready to fire, would advance to check it portions of the 25th and 31st Va. | vanced, I was fortunate enough to obtain a 24quickly to the top of the mountain, exposing regiments were sent to occupy an elevated pound cannon-ball, thrown by the British, ust enough of their persons to enable them to piece of wood-land on our right and rear, so which a farmer had come upon in digging a discharge their guns, when the volley would situated as to command the full position of the drain. Relics of this field are becoming very be fired, when they would as quickly and retire | enemy." (This was the force referred to as hav- | scarce. It is much visited from Niagara Falls, from view. In that manner our regiment was | ing attacked our 3d W. Va. in the rear.) "The | and a historical society started in Drummondengaged with at least two, perhaps

THREE, REGIMENTS OF THE POR. to enable one regiment to reload. But our | woods to guard against movements roll of this company of murderers. I have the own boys soon got the hang of it, and awaited each time the coming of the exposure; our men

works or other protection, we must have suffered crest of the hill where our line was formed, fortunately they were often as guilty as the which the enemy fired. The leaden hail went after dark, their force ceased firing and the war, defineds the principles he believes to be left; of the regiment referred to as being in on a bill in our front, was active in throwright with his saber or his musket, but there the wood, verified this assertion by their ap-is no death penalty sufficiently ignominious to pearance when they left the field after the infantry fight commenced, but in consequence

Was two companies 25th Ohio, two companies While Lieut.-Col. Thompson was writing RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE Welster. The fight was vigorous while it a bullet from an enemy's gun struck the lasted, but the enomy were put to flight with paper upon which he was writing. After the battle this incident was related to a reporter, and found its way into the Cincinnati papers.

THE RETREAT. It required no military genius to grasp the sitnation and determine upon a retreat from that point. The enemy occupying a natural position for either offensive or defensive operations, with an army of 7,000 men against our two small brigades, aggregating only 3,700 men, Gens. Schenck and Milroy, wisely taking advantage of the darkness of the night, withdrew our little army along the road through the narrow gorge which afforded the only egress from the valley in which McDowell is situated, in the direction of Franklin. This withdrawal was offected without the loss of a man, and without the loss or destruction of any public property, except of some stores, for which Gen. Milroy was entirely without the means of transportation. The withdrawal to Franklin was made by easy marches on the 9th, 10th and 11th, the enemy all the time cautiously pursuing. The night march after the battle was of course one of great fatigue, for the men were already wornto some be in Staunton seemed near at hand, out with the marching and fighting, with little

two days demonstrations were made at differ-

NOTHING MORE THAN SHIRMISHING occurred, when on the night of the 13th tho enemy retired to the southward; and thus yet I cannot see how they can, by any ended the operations of our army of "On to

Staunton." And now (in memory) that we are undisturbed by the enemy's guns, and have time to | combat. We had no officers killed and only 11 call the roll and investigate the casualties of | wounded, while the enemy had 16 officers killed the campaign upon both sides, a surprise, I and 59 wounded. We had 26 enlisted men killed know, will be given the reader now, as it was and 216 wounded, with three missing, making a surprise to us at the time, and again utterly a total of 256; while they had 38 officers and refutes that "old chestnut" of "one Southerner whipping half dozen Yankees."

The official reports of casualties of the several regimental commanders of our forces will show the loss in killed, wounded, and missing, and these reports now stand as the official record in the War Department. I will also follow this statement with the official reports of casualties in the Confederate forces, as made by Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Edward Johnson, who were in command.

REPORT OF GEN. R. C. SCHENCK OF CASUAL-TIES IN HIS COMMAND.

| | Killed. | | W'n'd. | | Missing. | | |
|----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Command. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers | Enlisted men. | Aggregate. |
| 3d W. Va | | 4 6 4 6 | 1 3 1 5 | 41 50 49 31 45 | 200 200 200 200 200 | ï ï 1 | 46 58 56 39 57 |
| Total | *** | 26 | 11 | 216 | *** | 3 | 256 |

The above table gives the only troops en-

If THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE should perchance fall into the hands of some who fought for the South in that battle, and finding no disposal were the 3d W. Va., 25th, 75th and 32d | mention made of the part taken by them or of Ohio, of Milroy's Brigade, and the 824 Ohio, of | their army, I would at once be accused of un-Schenek's Brigade. These regiments were by fairness, and the account not entitled to full no means full, various companies of each being | credit because of this neglect; and as I wish to be fair, will present such main facts as come under my recollection, as furnished by the Southern newspapers soon after the fray, and the official reports of their commanding Gen-

It was only a few days after our arrival at Franklin until the Richmond, Staunton, and Jackson's victory over the Yankees at Me-Dowell. I shall quote but little from these son's characteristic telegrams, which was sent | pier, in his Peninsular War, states that it is one from McDowell to Richmond the morning following the battle:

VALLEY DISTRICT, VA., May 9, 1862.

God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell T. J. JACKSON, Major-General. I will turn aside for a moment to relate an important part in the defense, has been re-

published in large type and leaded lines, and Finding that the stones of the old fort were 82d Obio, Col. Cantwell; 32d Obio, Lieut.-Col. McDowell a number of beeves were slaughtered, E. H. Swinney, and 3d W. Va., Lieut.-Col. F. and as there was no regular abattoir the ani-W. Thompson, were ordered to turn the right | mals were felled just where they chanced to be, flank of the enemy. They obeyed the order | but near our camp; but for sanitary considerawith the greatest alacrity, but the enemy ob- tions the entrails were covered over with earth. serving the design, and having a much supe- so that the spot resembled a new-made grave, rier force, in a handsome manner changed his There were about a dozen of these mounds, front to the rear. These three regiments, Near this camp was a pile of shingles, and some however, attacked them briskly, and kept up | wag of a soldier, on the morning of the battle, destructive fire that caused the enemy to | placed one of these shingles at the head of each waver several times; but fresh reinforcements | mound, after he had legibly written upon it, being brought up by them, and a portion of "Here lies the body of," etc., and he had named the same coming down the turnpike, the 3d | for each some prominent officer who had (in W. Va. became exposed to their fire in its his mind) died. When the Confederates saw the upper part of the field near where the front and rear; unable, however, to withstand this it was only reported, and the Southern Americans crossed the creek lives Mr. and the fire of the 3d W. Va., the latter reinforce- papers had published all these deaths, and comments joined the main body of the rebels, and scented upon the large per cent, of officers | me much interesting information concerning 3:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. our small force engaged | own death and burial with serious doubts as | is now Mr. Slater's farm. From a farmer near with andanated bravery a force of the enemy to its truthfulness. But I will put aside the the village of Chippewa I obtained an eightwatch could not have been less than 6,000 men, newspapers, and quote from the official reports pound cannon-ball which be had recently of Jackson and Johnson.

who were posted on the left as skirmishers. It | they can stand.

vine. Milroy poured A GALLING FIRE meed of praise, I cannot dismiss the account | brisk and animated contest was kept up for | the dead at the close of this bloody fight. without referring to a few incidents that came some time, whon the two remaining regiments Many bodies of American soldiers were burned, the frony of fate was about to change the curl itself into a ball when molested? immediately under my own observation re- of Johnson's Brigade (the 25th and 31st Va.) as, owing to the numbers to be buried and the scenes, and the peaceful solitude was to be lating to my own regiment. The attack by the coming up, were posted on the right, The fire intensity of the heat, the British were comenemy upon our rear, above referred to, was a | was rapid and well sustained on both sides, and | pelled to make this disposition of 200 or 300 of desperate position for a regiment to be placed | the conflict fierce and sanguinary. So intense | them. Other trenches, in which the slain | in, and nothing but the most intense devotion | had become the engagement that I ordered Gen. | were buried three deep, are still pointed out.

egiment was partly in an open field and partly | ward in strong force on our extreme right with brigade of Col. Campbell, consisting of the 21st, | ville, the town in which the field is located, 42d and 48th Va. and 1st Va. battalion, com- is absorbing everything in the line of memen-This must have been so, for the time that | ing up about this time was, together with the | tos it can become possessed of. Its founder and would elapse between volleys was not sufficient | 19th Va., ordered down the ridge into the | inspiring head is Rev. Dr. Bull, the rector of

AGAINST OUR RIGHT FLANK. "The battle lasted about four hours-from 4:30 in the afternoon until 8:30. Every at-As we were in an open field, without breast- | tempt by front or flank movement to attain the

no loss upon our troops." And here again we were arrayed against the Gen. Johnson's report is substantially the lage, to which his body was afterward carried, the bears were quite satisfied, and after chas-In the fifth we had a little of the genuine arti- 31st Va. (Confederate) regiment, referred to in same as Gen. Jackson's, except he paints it in sile, when the rebels, about 1,000 strong, with two a former chapter as having been smainly re- glewing generalities, and is inaccurate in numensulty companies and two pieces of artiflery, cruited by residents from Clarksburg. So close | bors and particulars. For example, he places attacked our pickets about 10 s. m. and drove together were the two regiments that they | the Union loss at between 500 and 1,000 killed

and wounded. Another incident is also related as having | Following is Gen. Jackson's tabulated state-CONFEDERATE FORCES.

Killed. Wounded,

| | | | | | | the some farmer and any manner |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Command. | Officers | Enlisted Men. | Officers, | Enlisted Men. | Aggregate. | One on the Lawyer. [Gainesville Engle.] An old man was on the witness stand as was being cross-examined by the lawyer. "You say you are a doctor, sir?" "Yes, sir; yes, sir." "What kind of a doctor?" "I make intments, sir. I make intment sir." "What's your ointment good for?" "It's good to rub on the head to strengthe the mind." "What effect would it have if you were rub some of it on my head?" "None at all, sir; none at all. We must have something to start with." Easily Accounted For. |
| Second Brigade. 21st Va | - | = | ï | 1 3 3 1 | 1 3 4 1 | |
| Total | 1 1 2 | 15 8 | 8 6 3 | 17 29 81 | 9 21 41 | |
| Total | • | | 12 | 77 | 101 | [Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.] "Now, just look at those dog-skin gloves, after wearing them once in the rain. I don't see why a little water makes them shrink in that way." "They were probably made from a dog that |
| 25th Va | 2 | 1 2 5 11 | 8 1 8 1 | 57 17 16 43 88 | 72 19 19 58 50 | With a Parenthetical Understanding. [Fuck.] Miss Vernon—Mr. Crook is a fine horseman. |
| Total | 12 | 81 | 25 | 300 | 588 | Doesn't he look as if he was born in the sad- |
| Grand total | 16 | 59 | 86 | 885 | 498 | Jack Belvidere—Yes; particulary when you soo him walking on the street. |

Experiences While the reports of the Confederate officers are mainly correct as to time, manner of attack and disposition of their forces, manner of reasoning, make a "glorious victory" out of it. Certainly the figures show that the Union forces had the better of the

How Some Alaskan Bears Hunted

Their Hunters.

BY T. DIX BOLLES, U. S. N.

[COPTRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1891.] Q UST after the Army



gave up control of the Government of Alaska to the Navy a party of officers, to pass away the time, got up an extensive bear hunting and exploring expedition from Sitka to wisit a point on the west side of Sitka Bay, ascend Mount Edgewood, and bring in some of the fine skins of bears said to domesticate in that region. A very elaborate program was laid out, and

preparations in the shape of camp equipage, food, rifles, ammunition, and dogs made. Four officers, a servant, two sailors to pull the boat, and two dogs, composed the party. They one bright morning embarked and set sail. It is some 17 miles from Sitka in a direct line, but they proposed to make the circuit of pon the third day seek for bear.

The wind was fair, and, throwing up clouds one prophesied how neatly he could BOWL OVER ANY BEAR

that should come within range. Numerous halts took place, and several ducks were bagged; so that it was well into the afternoon when they arrived at the small stream whence the rough trail led up Mount Edgewood. The debarkation was successfully made, though a rough surf made it a wet job. Afterward the two sailors took the boat off a short distance, anchored it, and remained in it over night. The tent was pitched and a fire lighted, nearly all leveled, but the main outlines of the near which the party proceeded to dry their clothes, while the servant opened out the boxes

the most, the ravelin covering the sallyport of provisions and made ready to cook the evenare in a good state of preservation. What was | ing meal. known as Douglass's Battery, which played an | The location of the camp was lovely, the shore sloping down to the rocky beach. A little cascade just hidden among the trees sent out a noisy gabble, while the din of the breaking



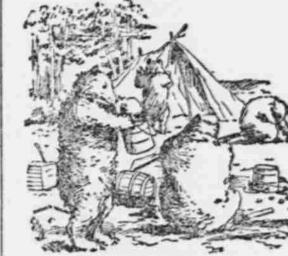
surf made lesser noises indistinguishable. The plowed up. The village itself is rapidly going | forest came down close to the shore, and all Passing by the preliminary marches to the to seed. The McKinley bill is greatly dis- around the camp hemlocks and spruce spread field of battle, Gen. Jackson reports that "it tressing Canadians. To pay \$35 tariff on a their aweet, fragrant branches trailing on the blank commissions for Captains and Licutes. and proved themselves true representatives of was the 52d Va., of Gen. Johnson's Brigade, horse, and \$8 a ton on hay, is simply more than ground, soft and thick with moss and dry pine needles.

was not long before they were engaged in a From Chippewa I drive to Lundy's Lane-in It was a lonely spot, but so cosily lonely that brisk encounter with the enemy's skirmishers. fact, down the very lane itself and up to the our hunters quickly made themselves at home ned, the firing of our men being guided only whom they handsomely repulsed. Soon | Cometery where the battery stood which Col. | and spread themselves and the camp utensils, by the flashes of the enemy's musketry, notil after this three other regiments arrived, and Miller took. Twenty-two years ago I visited guns, etc., around in convenient nooks. The were posted as follows: The 12th Ga. on the this spot, but a very thriving village has now fire was heaped up with fresh wood, and the was wholly exhausted, when, having achieved crest of the hill, and forming the center of our sprung up, where at that time the houses were dry branches and green leaves enapped and line, the 58th Va. on the left, to support the few. The lookout has disappeared, and so like sputtered as the servant hung the kettle on 52d, and the 44th Va. on the right, near a ra- wise has the little old man who described the the crotch of a young tree over the flames, battle. The hill is a densely-populated city of | while the dogs, scenting the food, ran about the dead. Across its crest may be still traced among the boxes, looking for a chance morsel. eral, giving to each regiment engaged its just | into our right, which was returned, and a one trench, in which were buried hundreds of Alas for their expectations and those of their

TWO-LEGGED MASTERS,

A loud cry from one of the sailors in the the water. For a moment none could under- After reaching his tree he will make short work to duty by both officers and men held them in Taliaferro to the support of Gen. Johnson. Ac- The fighting on this little hill was of the stand for what he was shouting and waving his of putting himself out of reach of all weapons place. Firing first to the front, and then turn- cordingly the 23d and 37th Va. regiments were most desperate sort. It is claimed by the local arms, but a howl from one of the dogs as it of shorter range than firearms. ing to the rear, the unerring aim of our men advanced to the center of the line, which was historians that 1,700 men of both sides lay dead fled attracted their gaze toward the back of the living, who was in his fifth year at the time of huge bears, that had already taken possession story, is, I think, entirely wrong when attrithe battle, says he picked up some months of the camp, and by their actions were evi-

balls, which he was wont to drop into a spring was too far off to reach, so, without consultation, and in the liveliest manner, each rushed |



THEY OVERTURNED EVERYTHING. for a tree and quickly mounted among the inspiration. A small chunk of an obelisk, branches. They did not stand on rank, but standing about seven feet high, is erected near | went up and up until they could gaze down the spot on the slope where Brock was killed. | upon the camp.

The little stone house in the edge of the vil- So sudden and complete was the exedus that is now used as a cider mill. Only two or three | ing the dogs and tearing them to pieces, rehouses that were standing in the fight now | turned to the camp, upset the boxes, broke open the tinned things, and had a feast. When this was finished they

> TORE DOWN THE TENT. and rummaging among the clothing soon reduced it to threads. The guns were clawed and chewed, and every article except the kettle over the fire was investigated, tossed about and

reduced to rain.

During this time our hunters had kept quiet, and the bears had apparently entirely forgotten their presence; but when no more strange things were forthcoming, they turned their attention to the hunters, and then there was some lively fun. The Alaska bear is not a tree climber, unless the trees have plenty of branches, making it easy to ascend. But in the present case the long, low branches afforded an easy chance of ascent. Scenting out the right | but if you'll leave your address I'll get it to you tree, Bruin, by slow and clumsy erawling progressed upward, growling and snuffing, while

MOVED UPWARD. It took some time for the heavy creatures to

the unfortunate hunters once more

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reach the smaller limbs, and when they got there they were not more than 10 or 15 feet below their captives. The limbs began to break under the too great weight. The huge animals in their rage at

being balked shook the trees so that the human fruit had hard work to keep its hold. After a number of ineffectual attempts, the bears slowly descended and once more tumbled the various articles around. Then, as the night fell, they wandered about, and our hunters could see them by the light of the fire. When this finally burned low and went out, an occasional growl or the rattle of a tin can still aunounced their

How that night was spent by those poor men, half-clothed, clinging to the waving top



THE LIMB BROKE.

branches of lonely forest trees, not one of the party will ever forget. When at daylight they found the coast clear, and descending, examined the rain wrought, they saw really nothing worth taking back; even the gun-barrels were dented and bent. Mortified and disgusted, they the western side, and while doing so to have a | crawled into the boat and sailed home, wiser day of duck shooting, arriving at the camp-ground late in the afternoon. The following feats as when they started. Perching in a tree day they were to ascend the mountain, and all night hunted by bears is not half as funny as shooting them; but, then, one cannot always count on the grizzly on his native heath, and of spray from the ice bow, the hunters made a | the bears do not always wait to be called upon. fine start. The sun was bright, and all nature | In several cases settlers have been obliged to seemed to smile. The party was full of life | leave certain neighborhoods owing to the daily and enthusiasm, and numerous stories of bear | visits of both brown and black bear, who would hunts and wonderful shots were related. Each | destroy their fences, gardens, slaughter the cattle, and even break into the houses. This is not true of all parts of Alaska, only in certain localities and at certain seasons of the

> (To be continued.) Political Training in Japan. [Scribner's.]

Japan has had for nearly a dozen years a systematic local self-government. No father, with a manual of pedagogies in his hand, could have begun more scientifically upon the development of his child's powers than did this Government upon its subjects. In every provincial capital new you will see a large stuccoed building, roofed with white-bordered tiles, where for a decade or more the people's representatives have debated and harangued to their heart's content over schools, salaries, police. irrigation, and all the various local interests. In the smaller towns you will find district assemblies, where in the same way the people settle their own affairs by deliberation and

The same rule obtains to-day in Japan as in our own country, that usually there must be an apprenticeship for those who wish to rise in politics. Beginning with the ward or village assembly, a man who shows capacity is sent to Provincial Senator or President of the Assembly. Until last year this was his highest reward; but now Parliament itself has become another step in the ladder. It is the legitimate reward of experience and good service in local politics. As a matter of fact, 134 out of 300 members of the Lower House have been members of Provincial Assemblies, and out of these 28 have the District Assemblies. Of the remainder, 48 more have seen service as officials in Provincial Bureaus, and 20 more in the Central Government Departments.

You realize, then, as you look down from the gallery of the liouse on this varied mass of faces, with a physiognomy so difficult for the Occidental to interpret, that by far the greater number of them are past-masters in their craft, that they are thoroughly familiar with parliamentary and executive business.

> The Porcupine. [Forest and Stream.]

A recent writer speaks of it as the "quiet, inoffensive little creature that curls itself into a ball at the first approach of an enemy." I have seen thousands of them in our pine woods, not so very little but inoffensive, unless you object to their appetite for pack-straps, shoes, and salt pork. But who ever saw one If you bother a porcupine he will make a few

awkward attempts at a gallop toward the nearest tree, raising the quilis on his back somewhat boat caused all to spring up and rush toward as a dog "bristles his crest" when excited,

buted to the American porcupine. I think this belief comes from the books where the habits With growls they advanced and completely of the English hedgehog are described. This I cut off the hunters from the guns. The boat | understand to be a much smaller animal than | HOMESTEADS. ours, feeding on insects and fruits. Our porcupine has for a steady diet the bark

of trees, usually maple, but around old logging camps he finds such delicacies as old boot packs, pork barrels, and cook-house slush; in fact, anything containing salt or fat in any form. He is an adroit thief, and if you give him a chance will steal a pack-strap or a shoe from under the walls of your tent while you are dreaming on your bed of balsam or hemlock If you mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The Circus and Law. [Street & Smith's Good News.] Villager-What's the meaning of that rope tretched from the church steeple to the top of

your tent? Circus Manager-That's for our great Ethiopinn trick elephant to walk over at 2 o'clock, ust before the performance. Didn't you see the pictures? He's to start from the church steeple and walk the rope to the tent, and then day. Write quick, Brohard & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va. descend by the center pole to the arena, "Gosh! I should think he'd full."

"He never fell yet." "But his weight would pull over the stee-

"Never has yet." "And I don't believe any of the church folks want it tried anyhow.' "They never do."

"Didn't you ask 'em?" "No. We never do. We always get the rope up quick before they find out what we are "But can't they call on the officers of the law

to stop you?" "They always do." "Don't you respect the law?" "Always. The elephant never walks-but you see it isn't our fault."

Miss De Pluk's Purchaser [New York Weekly.] Miss De Pink (who wants a little innocent powder for her complexion)-Have you anyer-infant powder?

Druggist's New Boy-We are just out, ma'am, to-day. New Boy (a few hours later)-Does Miss De

Pink live here? Mr. Nicefello-Yes, this is the house. New Boy-Just goin' in, ain't you? Mr. Nicefello-Yes, my boy, I am going to makea call.

er this package. It's something for her baby. Railroad Cooking. [New York Weekly.]

Traveler (in dining-car, fast express)-Waiter, these eggs are too soft. Waiter-S'prised to heah dat, sah, Traveler-They were taken out of the hot water too soon. Waiter-Well, sah, I'll put 'em back an' let

'em boil another mile, sah. How to Stop a Hiccough. A very good authority in The Ladies' Home Journal, gives a simple remedy for hiccougha lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. In

cough in nine.

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